

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—IRELAND AS IT WAS.—CONCERTS BY THE CHORUS.

WALLACKS THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—THE LANCASHIRE LARK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK, OR LONDON BY NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RED SCARF.—LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—MRS. SCOTT-SIMPSON AS LADY TRAILER.

PIKES OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 24th street.—BARBARA SLEIGH.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth Avenue.—CONCERTS BY THE CHORUS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HERPES DUMPT. WITH NEW FEATURES.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LANCASHIRE LARK.

REYNOLDS OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—STREPTONIA MISTREY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 229 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BURLINGUE.—FAME CATE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 185 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TOMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery.—COMIC VOICINGS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—THE GREAT ORIGINAL LINDARD AND VADEVILLE COMPANY.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

PICKER MUSIC HALL, corner 5th and 22d st.—MR. QUINCY'S LECTURE.—"SOCIAL LIFE IN THE EAST."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—THE GRAND DECEITS, &c.

HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—OH! HUSH, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SUNDAY AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, December 3, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable reports are dated December 2. The British Ministry resigned yesterday. Prime Minister Disraeli published an address announcing and defending the resignation.

Mr. Sullivan, who was suspected of Fenian sympathies and whose name was struck from the commission of the peace, was yesterday elected Mayor of Cork, Ireland.

Cuba.

Government advices, dated yesterday, state that Mazzanillo is closely besieged by the insurgents and that the aqueduct which supplies Santiago de Cuba with water has been destroyed by them. Disensions are reported to have broken out between Perez and Cespedes, the revolutionary leaders. Business is perfectly stagnant in Havana. Merchants refuse to make advances to planters on their crops.

The Indians.

General Sheridan's official account of the fight at the Cheyenne village on Friday last is already published. It appears that Black Kettle's band is the same that committed the first depredations on the Saline and Solomon rivers. During the progress of the fight a white woman and boy were brutally murdered by the Indian women. Two white children were recaptured. Our loss was two officers and nineteen enlisted men killed and three officers and eleven enlisted men wounded. The march of Custer's command was made in a driving snow storm.

Miscellaneous.

In a conversation recently Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, told the Washington correspondent of the HERALD that firmness in the administration of the laws will restore tranquility, and that firmness is what the country obtains in General Grant. The night before the vote was taken on impeachment, he said, General Grant visited Ben Wade to urge on him the restoration of General Sheridan to his command in Louisiana as soon as he (Wade) became President. Butler, he said, came next being the present President. Lincoln wanted him to run on the ticket in 1864 for Vice President, but General Butler then thought the Vice Presidency an exceptional place. The Electoral College cast their votes for President and Vice President at their respective State capitals yesterday. In some of the Southern States the scene was impressive from the fact that it is the first occasion of the assembling in any of them of an electoral college since Buchanan's term, and also that colored electors in several instances cast their votes.

Certain New York merchants are trying their best to have Secretary McCulloch nullify the new revenue regulations relative to the execution of bonds to secure the payment of duties. One merchant of this city threatens to be one of 100 to use influence and money to secure McCulloch's removal unless the regulations are repealed within ten days.

The trial of Thomas Burns, alias "Brickley," and George Williamson, charged with the murder of Charles M. Jeffers, commenced at White Plains yesterday. The murder took place in Sing Sing Penitentiary last May. All the actors in the affair being convicted serving out their terms. The case was opened by District Attorney Bates in a speech of some length, after which considerable evidence for the prosecution was taken.

The trial of the Taylor wife case was concluded at White Plains on Tuesday, evidence being given to show that Mr. Taylor had spoken of Mrs. Catherine Taylor as his wife and recognized her as such. The case for the defence was all entered and after the closing arguments of counsel the jury rendered a verdict for Mrs. Catherine Taylor. A stay of proceedings was granted for thirty days to allow the case to be taken to the Supreme Court.

The trial of Deacon Andrews for the murder of Cornelius Holmes, at Kingston, Mass., last May, was commenced at Plymouth yesterday.

General Grant arrived in Boston yesterday morning, completely drenched by the large crowd of eager expectants who waited for him at the Newport Hotel depot. Large numbers of citizens called upon him at the St. James during the day.

The National Board of Trade met at Cincinnati yesterday. Frederick Fraley was re-elected president. A report from the Executive Committee was received and read, greetings were sent to the Birmingham (England) Board of Trade and an adjournment took place until this morning.

The execution of Wells, Wilson and Rounds, who murdered the captain and mate of the schooner *Bravo* in Chesapeake Bay last March, will take place on the 5th of January in Prince Anne county, Md.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report, speaks encouragingly of the revival of Southern agricultural interests.

The Alabama House of Representatives has passed a bill repealing all laws against the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

Judge Barker, of the Supreme Court, Buffalo, has decided that a man's wife cannot be his partner in business.

The City.

Superintendent of Police John A. Kennedy was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Barker and Kenna yesterday.

day on the warrant of Coroner Flynn, who charges him with having taken possession of certain property of the late Mrs. Mary A. Gatewood, the suicide, before the body had been viewed by the coroner's jury. Mr. Kennedy submitted gracefully and the coroner paroled him until this morning, when an examination will be held.

The Board of Education held a meeting yesterday and heard the report of the committee in reference to a conflict of authority between the Board and the local Board of the Twenty-first ward. A resolution was adopted adhering to the former decision of the Board and directing the Committee on Teachers to take charge of the male department of Grammar School No. 49 in case the trustees continue in their refusal to administer its affairs.

Nothing remains now of Fort Lafayette but a ruined mass of brick and mortar. There is no fire on the premises. Soldiers are still on guard. Several unexploded shells remain among the ruins and may go off at any moment. The loss to the government will be about \$250,000. Fire Marshal Keady took evidence yesterday as to the origin of the fire.

Joseph Rott and Frederick Baden, who are charged with arson in a fire in the tenement house and liquor store on Ninth Avenue and Fifth street on the 26th of November, confessed their guilt yesterday in the station house and were committed by the Justices at the Yorkville Police Court. Rott, it seems, agreed for \$300 to set fire to the house, the money to be paid when Baden got his insurance. After starting the fire he joined Baden at a ball, and a family were with difficulty saved from destruction through his incendiarism.

The Erie litigation is still further complicated. The Belmont parties appeared before Judge Cardozo yesterday in obedience to an order requiring them to show cause why Judge Sutherland's order confining with a former one of Judge Cardozo's should not be set aside. After argument Judge Cardozo reserved his decision. The same parties, with their positions reversed, then appeared before Judge Sutherland, where the Erie party were required to show cause why Judge Cardozo's order should not be set aside. The hearing was postponed.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judges Nelson and Shipman, the only business transacted was the hearing of argument of counsel on a disputed right to erect a trestle bridge over the Connecticut river at a place called Lyme, near Stafford. A mass of conflicting affidavits were read and put in evidence, some in favor of the project, others giving reasons in opposition.

In the United States District Court a quantity of distilled spirits were condemned by default, no claimant appearing.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Union, Captain Von Santen, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. today for Southampton and Bremen. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain R. Adams, will sail from pier No. 4 North river at three o'clock P. M. today for Havana.

The steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell, of Leary's line, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three o'clock P. M. today for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market yesterday was steady in the main, but excited towards the close over a sudden large advance in New York Central. Gold closed at 135 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General J. V. Farnsworth, of Illinois; H. M. Drane and Robert H. Cowan, of Wilmington, N. C., and Judge N. H. Sprague, of Columbus, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General C. B. Stewart, of New York; Major Collier, of the United States Army, and Judge W. F. Allen, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel G. W. Plumley, General Robert B. Potter and W. G. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, and General D. W. C. Clark, of Vermont, are at the Hoffman House.

Judge Clifford, of Portland, Me.; General George Thorn and General Henry J. Hunt, of the United States Army; J. K. Teh, of Omaha, and E. Cornell, of Ithaca, are at the Astor House.

Colonel W. Gibson Jones and Major W. R. Lynn, of the United States Army, and Professor Stoddard, of St. Louis, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Major General W. B. Franklin, of Hartford; Judge Jones and Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, are at the Brevoort House.

Paymaster James Roy, Jr., of the United States Navy; Theo. F. Randolph, Governor elect of New Jersey, and Ogden E. Edwards, of Manila, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Our Public Men and the Press.

To-day we give some more of the conversations of our correspondents with public men. During some time past we have made persistent effort to put the people in direct relation with the leading political minds of the country by presenting in a familiar and easy style the opinions, convictions and theories of the more prominent public men on various topics of common interest. Our labors in this field have been satisfactorily successful, and we like the plan. We are convinced there is no other way in which people come to understand public men so well. There are several reasons why this should be so. The other most usual way in which the opinions of popular leaders are laid before the country is in their speeches; and that has been the recognized way since the time when a member informed the House of Representatives that expressions of disapproval of his views had no effect on him, as he was not addressing himself to the gentlemen there present, but "to Buncombe county, North Carolina." That gentleman enriched our language with a word, and that word points to the reason why people are so little given to reading speeches. They have lost faith in them as the conventional or honest utterances of men's thoughts. People want to know what a man thinks, not what he would like Buncombe county to suppose he thinks. Speeches are also difficult to the masses by their style. They are heavy, as a rule, tedious and dull, and it is such a labor to read them that the people will rather take opinions at second hand in any other shape.

Personal intercourse is certainly the only way in which we can come to a true understanding of any man, and as every one cannot have this in fact the next best thing is to have it by proxy. In this way and through the favor of print our readers have virtually been present at conversations held with some of the best thinkers of the country. They have heard Senators Sherman, Morton, Cameron and Sumner, and Mr. Butler, Mr. Bingham and other members—caught, perhaps, by our correspondents at an unprepared moment, taken in the case and unreserved of home—deliver their views freely in that transparent colloquial style in which the people convey their own ideas; and it is to the honor of our public men that their ideas are such as will stand the test of this style. There is much statesmanship and much oratory that is mere rhetoric. Strip it of its tropes and what is left is ridiculous impertinence and puerility. But the men whose conversational utterances have been lately given in the HERALD, stripped of tropes and all the grandeur and splendor of oratorical nonsense, appear still as men of ready and keen perception, acute to observe events and apply rules, original, vigorous thinkers; just the men that our system should naturally produce. At the same time that every man's thoughts have not force enough to live through this style, it is the most agreeable known to literature. That most charming piece of antiquity, the "History of Herodotus," was brought together just as our recent reports were. Herodotus travelled, saw overboard and wrote down

what was told him. "Plato's Philosophy" would have died ages ago if it had been given in any less pleasant form than his dialogues. When Polemarchus says, "Socrates, if I am not deceived you are taking your departure for the city," simple as the phrase is, we all want to know what Socrates has to say to it, and so are led on step by step till we find ourselves fairly embarked in the "Republic." Cicero is infinitely less enjoyable in his great efforts of oratory than in that memorable series of conversations in which we hear such rich discussion of the character of the orator.

It has, perhaps, been noted that in these reflections of the views of public men they all agree about reconstruction and disagree to a greater or less extent, about the finances. This is significant that, politically, the country is to have rest; and we can agree with Simon Cameron that this alone would secure all good results, and would even pay the national debt—if it were left to do it. Unfortunately, the singular differences that our public men are found to hold in regard to the finances indicate that it probably will not be so left. It should be observed, however, that the cradest views on money affairs are held in quarters where they can do least harm, and that men holding such important positions as the chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance bring to the national service the ample thought and practical wisdom of the best statesmanship.

General Grant Searching for a Cabinet.

The cabinet-making cliques of the republican party are busily at work all over the country framing a Cabinet for General Grant. It is amusing to witness the activity and excitement of the discussion of the subject on occasions in the republican papers. The Chicago organ, supposed to be speaking *ex cathedra*, sets up one man one day and another man the next. The last trotted out was the Hon. Ben Wade for Postmaster General. But no matter who may be at the top of the heap as the Western man for the Cabinet at any time, the inevitable Washburne always turns up. As for Ben Wade being made Postmaster General, the idea is preposterous. He is a good man enough; but Horace Greeley is already on the slate for that place. Other Western cliques put in claims for General Schenck, Senator Sherman, General Rawlins, Representative Wilson and a score of others for any position that may be open; therefore there will be no difficulty in General Grant selecting his entire Cabinet from the West if he be so minded.

Then, again, there are a Stanton clique, with headquarters in Washington; Sumner and Wilson cliques, with headquarters in Boston; the New York quadruple cliques, answering alike for the North, South, East and West, and ready to take the entire job of cabinet making for the new administration at a heavy discount. Of course there are, besides the above, the Pennsylvania high tariff clique, the Down East shipping clique, the bond holders' clique, the Pacific Railroad or California clique, the army and navy clique—which is a strong one—the annexation or filibuster clique, and we do not know how many more, all ready to push before General Grant a representative man for a place in his Cabinet.

Meanwhile, like Diogenes with his lantern in search of an honest man, General Grant goes quietly on a tour of inspection in search of Cabinet material. He writes no letters asking the views of this or that personage upon political measures, but makes a personal reconnaissance for himself. He leaves Washington, reaches Philadelphia, and after meeting Macaulay, of the fine old revolutionary Scot stock, takes a social bite of haggis with his Scotch friends of the St. Andrew's Society and finally drives with his friend, General Rucker, to the latter's private residence in West Philadelphia. He arrives in New York and goes to the private residence of Mr. John C. Hamilton, a descendant of the fine old Hamilton family of the Revolution, especially famous for its original notions about finance. He reaches Boston, and makes Mr. Charles Francis Adams, another descendant of one of the fine old families of the Revolution, his confidential communicant. He gives a public reception at the St. James; but the drawing room doors of the learned, the opulent, the aristocratic of the Hub fly open as if by magic to welcome the hero. Old Harvard gravely bows its welcome, Bunker Hill Monument cheerily bows a greeting and the Cradle of Liberty rocks with a new joy at his approach. Here he will ascertain all that New England expects, and a little more, at the hands of his administration. He may have a talk with Sumner; but according to the Chicago oracle the interview will be more "polite than friendly." Returning—if the original programme be carried out—General Grant will call upon General Burnside, in Providence, and hold a friendly chat with his old comrade, in common with other Rhode Islanders of distinction; for Rhode Island, small as it is, has always been famed for its men of talent, wealth and influence.

Thus by personal inspection and conversation, by a practical reconnaissance of the whole field, will General Grant ascertain who are the best men for the positions of Cabinet advisers, whose ideas (upon finance particularly) agree with his own and who may be willing to carry out his own decided views and policy. In this tour we pray that General Grant may be more successful than poor old Diogenes was when searching for an honest man, and find, what the country has sadly needed for many years, an honest Cabinet.

THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN ASIA.

In another column we give the views of Mr. Cesare Moreno, a distinguished Italian traveller in Asia, on the opportunities for American trade and influence on the Asiatic Continent. He speaks from the book, or, rather, from knowledge acquired by fifteen years' travels and residence in India, Sumatra, China and other countries of Asia. He has had an extraordinary experience and greater advantages for understanding the sentiments of the native people than perhaps any traveller of modern times. The conclusion he comes to is that there is an immense field for American enterprise in that part of the world, and that the time has come when this country should turn its attention to the commercial wealth of Asia and adopt measures to rival, if not to supplant, the British there. His suggestions are well worthy the consideration of the American government and people.

Turkey and the United States.

Our Constantinople correspondence, published to-day, gives an interesting account of the sentiments entertained by the Turkish government and people for the United States and their anxiety about the policy this country may pursue toward the Ottoman empire. The Turkish government appreciates the greatness and power of the American republic, and, seeing no probable cause for any serious difficulty between the two countries, is desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations and of disabusing the public mind here of any erroneous impressions with regard to Turkey. We certainly had evidence of the good feeling of the Ottoman government in the courtesy extended to Admiral Farragut and to the American navy and government represented by him. Indeed, there is no reason to complain of its conduct to American citizens at any time. Nor is this country less friendly to Turkey. We comprehend the difficulties of its government in emerging from the dark ages of despotism to the light of modern civilization. We know, however, that its destiny is to march with the age. That is inevitable. The darkness and exclusiveness of the past are fast breaking up under the liberalizing tendencies of the age—under the irresistible power of the press, telegraph, steam and railroads. We see, too, with pleasure, that the Sultan and the liberal statesmen around him recognize the necessity of liberal reforms and progress in conformity with the spirit of the times. We have no reason to be unfriendly to Turkey, and we are not. We commend her for the progress she is making, and only urge upon her a broad and liberal policy both to her own people and with all foreign nations. That will do more to preserve the integrity of the empire and to check the ambition of Russia than the closing of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus or by calling upon her allies to fight for her.

With regard to the *exards* of the European press about a possible alliance between Russia and the United States to regulate the affairs of Europe or of Turkey, that is all bosh. There is not the slightest foundation for any such suspicion. We have no more sympathy with Russian despotism or ambitious aggression than with despotism in Turkey or in any other country. We are friendly with Russia, it is true, as with other Powers which are friendly with us, and because there is no cause of international difficulty. We sympathized with the Poles and Hungarians when they were struggling for freedom, as we do with our fellow Christians of Crete, and as we shall with all people under similar circumstances. But this does not make us unfriendly to Turkey or favorable to the ambitious aggression of any other Power toward her. We shall form no European alliances to regulate the international affairs of Europe. We have a more important and powerful rôle to perform in the success and example of popular government and in the diffusion of liberal ideas through the world. We can accomplish much more in this way than by forming European alliances for political objects. In proportion to the liberal progress of the Ottoman empire and its liberal treatment of its Christian subjects shall we esteem the government. But in no case shall we join Russia or any other Power to interfere with Turkey or any other country of the Old World.

New Cuba—Old Spain.

We yesterday published an interesting account of the numerous defeats of the government troops in their efforts to overthrow the patriot forces. These cannot be less than twenty thousand Cubans under arms to-day bent upon the independence of their country. Among them are found the educated and wealthy classes, who have so long suffered from the outrageous extortions of Spain, and who are now determined to force the Gen. of the Antilles into a new and more appropriate orbit.

If we look at the period of the overturnings which culminated in the placing of Joseph Bonaparte upon the throne of Spain we find the same vacillations, the same uncertainty, the same narrow policy with reference to the then existing Spanish colonial possessions as we now see in the policy with reference to Cuba. Then they advocated the idea that the colonies had no right, human or divine, to dream of a better government than the mother country chose to deal out to them. Now the Spanish liberals forget that Cuba is better prepared for self-government than Spain herself, and consequently dictate overbearing laws for her domination. Then there existed, as now there exists, but one true method of colonial government, and that is to urge rather than retard all liberal movements which aim toward a wiser government for the governed and a higher civilization. But Spain never recognized this principle, and must herself go through at least fifty years of revolution before she will. It is patent to an observer on this republican side of the water that Cuba cannot lie dormant to the touch of the age while Spain goes through the process of liberal incubation. Spain has had a stroke of fortune in ridding herself of a corrupt queen, whose mind and laws were entirely swayed by the most retrograde clergy of this century, and whose sworn faith was in opposition to every liberal reform and everything that made ignorance instead of intelligence the standard of a nation's greatness. Spain halts to-day in the selection of a government; but she only halts upon the eve of a terrible struggle between the young nineteenth century principles on one side supporting republicanism and the retrograde ideas of the past massed in the hands of the clergy in support of monarchy and the fancied prerogatives of the Church. Spain awakens to new life, but with the worst contact and the worst corruption of Europe. Not so with Cuba. She has the highest civilizing element of the age spurring her to a worthy ambition. She has had this contact for nearly a hundred years, and the impulse has often thrilled her. There are more solid ideas of self-government existing in Cuba to-day than in the whole corrupt Spanish peninsula. Whenever a Spaniard has travelled he has visited the Pope, and has returned inwardly resolved to swim against the tide of civilization which threatens to swamp all religions which become banking corporations or meddle with temporal government. Not so with the Cuban. He has almost invariably neglected the Old World and rushed into the centre of civilizing action of

the New; he has compared the laws of old Spain with those of the great republic; he has been educated in American ideas; he has time and again cursed the bonds which bind him to the insane past; he has watched railroad and telegraph and steam communication, and wished for all these things so long that finally the wishes have turned into a constitutional republican code of action—a code of war if Spain will. Can Spain resist this new constitution written in the heart of every Cuban who loves the island where he was born? We doubt it. She has no force sufficiently great for the purpose. She has no Dulce of Alva who can hope to take the field and drive the principles of the nineteenth century to the wall.

Resignation of the British Ministry.

By special cable despatch from London, dated yesterday (December 2), we have the important information that the British Premier, Disraeli, has announced to her Majesty the resignation of the ministry of which he has been the distinguished head. This action is ascribed to the successes of the liberals over the conservatives in the recent elections for members of the House of Commons. This prompt response to the will of the British people, as popularly expressed, will be regarded with satisfaction by both friends and foes of the late Premier. There was, in fact, no other alternative, and it would be a happy thing for our own country if every Cabinet minister should feel obliged to tender his resignation to the President whenever the popular will has been expressed in opposition to the measures of an existing administration. The policy of the new British ministry will no doubt soon be developed. In the meantime we await the course of events in Great Britain with profound interest; for they may be pregnant with significant consequences not only to the future of the whole British empire, but to the progress of liberalism among European nations generally.

The New York City Press.

One of our Bohemian journals makes a false and garbled exhibit of taxes assessed upon the total sales and subscriptions of the New York city newspapers (not including advertisements) for the months of July, August and September, 1868, and with a ridiculous flourish of penny trumpets puts itself at the head of the list. The sales and subscriptions of the daily HERALD are more than double those of any other daily journal in the city, and our advertising returns are in excess of those of all our contemporaries put together. It is a necessity of a large metropolis that there should be one leading newspaper recognized as the organ of the business and commerce in the city—such as the *Times* in London and the *Herald* in New York. Partisan journals are all very well in their way; but an independent business and commercial organ is indispensable to an active trading community. The business of the HERALD was never more extensive than at the present time, and our advertising columns—always a certain business barometer—indicate unmistakably the activity of our commerce and the prosperity of our citizens. In this view alone the progress of a public journal is of interest to the people; otherwise they care as little whether the HERALD makes three hundred thousand dollars a year or three thousand dollars as they do about any other enterprise in which they have no share, and it is an impertinence to parade such statements before them.

There has been as great a revolution in the advertising business in New York within a few years as there has been in the general management of the independent press. Our citizens are now accustomed to refer to our advertising columns to supply their wants, just the same as a few years ago they used to make application to agents and middlemen. The compact and systematic arrangement of our advertisements makes a reference to any branch of trade, commerce or business of any description an easy matter, and the HERALD thus becomes a sort of directory and guide to business men as well as a valuable and interesting newspaper. The large revenue derived from an extensive advertising patronage warrants a corresponding liberality of expenditure in the collection of news, and hence the great superiority of the HERALD and the London *Times*, as newspapers, over all their contemporaries. Business men who advertise on a liberal scale thus receive a double return for their investments—first, in the direct advantage of increased trade, and secondly, in the value and satisfaction of an enterprising and well conducted newspaper. This is the whole secret of the prosperity and superiority of the independent press.

Another Murder.

Murders are of such frequent occurrence now that we can hardly follow them up. They form the most prominent items in the news of the day. The latest attempt at murder arose out of the election on Tuesday afternoon, when a man who challenged a vote at the polls in the Twenty-first ward, on Second Avenue, was set upon by a mob, hunted through the streets and dangerously (the surgeons say fatally) shot by one of the rowdies who led the tumult. It appears by the testimony of a member of the police that Sheriff O'Brien was met by him at the head of a crowd of men hastening from the scene of the attempted murder, and that the man Noble, who is charged with the offence, was leading another crowd. Whatever may be the result of this transaction—whether the wounded man lives or dies—the fact remains that most of the bloody collisions which disgrace our criminal record are the immediate consequence of carrying deadly weapons. There was no excitement in the election scenes of Tuesday to provoke the shedding of blood. Everything went off peaceably except in this one instance. It seems evident, therefore, that there was a design on the part of the ruffians who went armed to the poles to use their weapons to the serious detriment of somebody, no matter whom, and the unfortunate man, who was slaughtered may have been, after all, but an accidental victim, simply because the assailants chose to pick a quarrel with him. No one can tell which one of the community may suffer from this indiscriminate use of firearms. Every man who walks the streets by day or by night is liable at any time to be made a target of by some of the armed gangs who roam the streets, setting the police at defiance and scoffing at everything in the shape of law.

There must be some remedy for this state of

things. If the existing laws cannot reach the source of the evil let the next Legislature enact that the carrying of deadly weapons concealed upon the person shall be an offence punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison and let our police authorities and police justices see that the law is carried out without fear or favor, without compromise or extenuation, and then there will be some chance of putting a stop to the homicides which make so prominent a part of our daily history.

The Indian War—Sheridan's Plan.

We have been trifling with the Indians, and hence, according to the policy so long pursued in dealing with the savages, the government has always been at a disadvantage. General Sheridan comprehends the situation. He knows how to bring these barbarians to the only term which can ever prove effectual—that is, the complete crushing out of all the hostile bands who infest the section of country where white settlements are established. With this intention he has taken the lead of the army in the field, with the assistance of such able generals as Sully, who knows the Indian character and all the modes of Indian warfare thoroughly, and General Custer, who has proved by his late gallant fight near the Wachita river, as reported in our columns yesterday, that he is not going to lose any of the laurels which he won in the late civil war. It is to be regretted that we lost two or three efficient officers—Captain Hamilton, Lieutenant Colonel Barritz and Major Elliott—in this fight; but it is satisfactory to know that a whole encampment of the Indians was destroyed, their chief killed and upwards of a hundred warriors sent to their final account. It is evident that General Sheridan is going to avail himself of the advantages of the winter season to inaugurate a vigorous campaign against the savages, and so thin them out by the destruction of their lodges and families and by so harassing the warriors that when the spring time comes they will be so decimated and wearied out that they can make no fight. This is the true plan of dealing with the Indians, and General Sheridan sees that such a course must be pursued if we are ever to have peace in the Indian Territory.

Europe Drifting Towards Republicanism.

The nations of Europe are in that peculiar condition in which it is extremely difficult to say what is to be the character of their immediate future. They are under conditions which are entirely new, and they are as yet but imperfectly alive to the fact. The railroad, the telegraph, the printing press and the numerous other forces which in these last days are giving birth to thought and impulse to action have, unconsciously to the nationalities, been making them discontented with things as they are and compelling them to look and long for the uncertainties of the future. Spain furnishes us with a striking illustration at once of the condition of the nations and the rapidly transforming power of modern forces. Until recently she was notoriously living under conditions which had not only not improved, but which had grown worse since the palmy days of the Great Charles. Her condition was deemed not merely bad, but desperate. Regeneration seemed impossible. The railroad, the telegraph, the printing press, alas the newspaper, have found their way into France, and behold the result! Spain by one grand bound has leaped from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century; and like Mercury, who sprang complete from the brain of Jupiter, she reveals her maturity by calling at once for a republic. A republic in Spain will revolutionize France, and through France Europe; for the conditions are new all over and the impulses are the same. It is now no longer a question which Power shall be most obstructive, but which shall be most receptive. The new religion in the shape of steam, electricity and their congeners is everywhere being worshipped, and wherever it is worshipped, and in proportion to the depth of the devotion, there and so is the vital force. Europe is rapidly learning from us. The nations see what the railroad, the telegraph and the printing press have done for the United States, and they are beginning to yield to the influence of a good example. The day must soon come when the nationalities of Europe, realizing a common interest, will merge their individualities, and through the aid of the new forces will make the Continent a unit. Such a consummation will be a benefit to Europe and to the world. Let it speed on. Farewell then to dynasties.

Our Railway Stockjobbing Swindlers—The Duty of Congress.

The evil of great monopolies under bad laws has never been more fully demonstrated than in the gigantic swindling operations carried on by the managers of the Erie Railroad. By the over-issues of stock it has been shown that there is not a single railway company in the United States but is liable at any moment to be manipulated in the same way by its managers and its stockholders defrauded of the greater part of their money which they have heretofore deemed safely invested. Justice appears to have no hold upon the leaders in these great frauds. The petty courts and the judges so disagree about the matter that a distant foreign observer might be led to believe that law in the United States is a mere farce. The effect of all this in Europe among the capitalists who have invested large sums in railway construction in the United States and in the purchase of our railway securities must be most disastrous; for there is no certainty that any road is exempt from the same swindling process.

Our telegraphic system is no better. A single company has absorbed all the lines, and now, to the immense detriment of commerce and general information, dictates to the country. Twelve millions of dollars would build all the lines they possess, and yet they have made in reality a great corporation, representing over forty-one millions of dollars. On this latter sum the prosperity of the nation is forced to pay a large interest, instead of on the smaller amount.

It is evident that there is but one way of dealing with these evils which have grown up in our midst, and that is for Congress to take the matter in hand and legislate some wise form of government for our whole railway and telegraph system. It would be, perhaps, better that the Supreme Court should be charged to see that all the immense interests involved in these public improvements be pro-